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ADDRESS
 Adopted by the American Party.
 AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING.
 June, 1857.

ADDRESS.

Called by the passing away of another year to meet the members of the American party in National Council, the occasion demands a reaffirmation of our opinions. We are ready to-day as we were yesterday to give a reason for the faith that is in us, and as ready to-day as ever before to stand fast by our views of devotion to our whole country. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheartened by opposition—neither discouraged by the past, nor without hope for the future—we meet together both to counsel one with another, and to show to the people of the United States by our presence and our numbers here in open convention that we are a party we are hopeful and determined as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dominant party at the South, by appeals made to sections of country and the passions of the day, are temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does a victory secured by passion give evidence of a true attachment to principle. A true soldier will never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause because of one or more defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters who sustained the American candidates for the two first offices in the gift of the people in November last may enjoy the consciousness of an honest work well meant and well done. They neither counted the cost of defeat nor faltered in the discharge of a great public duty, and had the thousands of men who agreed with them in opinion as to the justice of their principles and the fitness of their candidate acted upon the same convictions of public duty, the result would have been far different. At the North, tens of thousands voted for Mr. Fillmore, while tens of thousands chose for Mr. Buchanan at the South upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore would secure the election of the candidate of the miscellany Republican party. It was a cruel and unequal sacrifice of principle upon the altar of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of principle which, if persisted in, in private life, as is sometimes the case, in the consideration of subjects of great public moment, would result in common disaster. When patriotism becomes the rule of action and a true love of country points the path of duty, nothing can excuse the yielding up of that which is right for that which is merely expedient.

We do not, however seek to recall anything in the past calculated to wound the feelings of those who were tempted in a moment of despondency or thoughtlessness to forget their obligations to their country or their associates in principle.

Thousands who left our ranks in November, drawn away by the temporary expedients and passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of the American party. They have been taught in the bitter school of experience that the word of promise may be made to the ear and broken to the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure, and the power to effect a pure ballot-box, the change would not extend the five years' residence previous to naturalization provided by the laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless, secure a small portion of this limited residence before the alien was allowed to vote, the attempt has failed, by the combined opposition of both the Democratic and Republican parties, who not untruly work together at the North to destroy the American organization. And while there has been a neglect to maintain a pure franchise for white voters, and an open and earnest opposition to all reforms, proposing simply remedial measures for admitted great public evils, there has also been enacted in New York a successful measure looking to such an amendment of the Constitution as would secure a general system of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus, in one part of the Union a State Constitution is opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage, while in another part of the Union the alien has conferred upon him privileges wholly unknown to the native-born citizen. To day a foreign pauper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished from the pest or prison houses of Europe, is made in all things, and regardless of his residence in the country, an equal with the citizen whose service has been life-long, patriotic and useful in the land of his birth. To-morrow, again, States in another section of the country become revolutionary in their plans of opposition to the Federal Government, and exhaust their patriotism and labor in measures of more speciality and favor for the negro.

We seek to avoid such anomalies of legislation in both our Federal and State governments. Their tendency is neither toward humanity nor mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the black race and, whether well meant or ill meant, result in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness in different States and among different classes of people which the true men of the country cannot fail to deplore.

Higher aims and nobler objects animate the American party. We know of no political differences between the rights of the North and the rights of the South. All are subordinate to the rights of our common country. The union of the States, the rights of the States, the privileges of the people in the States, and under the Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good. When differences of opinion come, as come they will, they must be settled, not by criminalization and hate, but by reference to that great principle of common right and common protection—the Constitution of the United States; and if there shall unfortunately again be differences of opinion as to what is granted and what is denied by the constitution, the judiciary of the land, through the authorized courts of the nation, can alone make up and decide the final issue. The constitution and the law must, therefore, at all times and in all places become our rule of action.

Tolerance of opinion, the freedom of speech

and of the press, the right of the people peacefully to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances, are among these specified constitutional personal rights, and cannot be abridged except as the abuse of these privileges is restrained by the laws of the land. Equally explicit are the rights of the States over their own territories, and interference with them becomes both a public abuse of power and an act of personal impudence. If all men in all sections of the country, could realize where their powers come, and where they cease—if they could understand that they are no more responsible for other men's sins than they are secure in their own self-assumed virtues, all would be comparatively well.

There are many and vital questions upon which the American party can agree, and to these all other subjects should be subordinate. They are, in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our National Platform. We hold, for example, as cardinal maxims of public justice and private duty, to the following rule of faith and action:

1st. The Federal Union must be maintained.

2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.

3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be enforced.

4th. The union of Church and State must be prevented.

5th. The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.

6th. American interests must be promoted.

7th. An American nationality must be cherished.

8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.

9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.

10th. The naturalization laws must be amended.

11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.

12th. Americans must rule America.

There is nothing here not taught in the Constitution of the United States, and nothing here repugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument of liberty and law. The provision of the Constitution which requires the President of the United States to be a native born citizen—which requires the Vice President to possess the same qualifications with the President—which in the foreign born imposes a nine years' residence, after naturalization, as qualification of a candidate for the United States Senate, and a residence of seven years, after naturalization, as a qualification for a Representative in Congress—which forbids test oaths for office, and the maintenance of an established Religion, are all part and parcel of our faith and practice. So far from departing from any provision of the Constitution, we seek to restore a respect for its framers, and an entire and hearty obedience to its provisions. It is, above and beyond all other records of political records, the platform of the American party.

But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues which have been forced upon us by the Democratic party, which is not only not what it was in times past, but which seems to have outlived its consistency, its usefulness, and its virtues. It has different faces for different parts of the country, and different phases to illustrate its many creeds. It has involved the government in great difficulty, and no man feels secure in the future while this party is in power. Under Democratic Administrations there has been an open violation of law in the Territory of Utah. A social system which would have disgraced the dark ages, utterly repugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest dishonor upon the government, a festering sore upon the political body, and every day growing from bad to worse, exists and has existed for four years past within the borders of our own government. We condemn this outrage upon morals and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance abated. We trace it, however, as one of the natural ill incidents to that system of administration which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, paupers, and fanatics from the old world. We trace the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of treason, the cases of arson, the multitudes of murders, the cruel banishments, the beastly intemperance, to that unnatural indifference to those who, serpent like, have crept into the bosom of the nation in order to sting and destroy it.

Other questions of great importance though of less magnitude also attract our attention. The public domain, secured by a common treasure and a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the common property of the nation is distributed without regard to the general ownership, and with a lavishness of appropriation which shows an utter indifference to the just claims and true wants of the American people.

Who can arrest these evils and restore the government to its ancient landmarks but the American party? Where else is there a sure hope of the union of the States with that free expression of opinion which belongs to every Commonwealth of the Republic, and to every citizen in the Union?

We call then upon our countrymen all over the land to organize and act. Let them seek to give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity to our glorious Union by making the love of country and of the whole country a passion and a principle.

The past in our nation is made glorious by the patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of Southern men of the stamp and character of him who led the great armies of the Revolution, and of those who were distinguished under the stars and stripes in the convention which framed the constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and character of the son of Massachusetts who nominated George Washington of Virginia to be General-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and like him received the sword of the leading British General on Southern soil at the instance of the forever-loved, Heaven protected Father of our common country.

Living then in these great examples of the past—seeking to re-baptize the whole nation in the spirit of the great and good men who led the way to victory, and to independence, we, too, are hopeful and hearty of the great future.

We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the co-operation of all men, all over the land, who are with us and of us in principle and sentiment—and of all men too, who wish to reform those gross abuses in the State and nation which have resulted in so much personal wrong, and left a stain like a wound upon the fair frame of the Republic. Americans and friends of Americans, North and South, East and West, "Awake, arise, or be forever fallen."

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

Judge Gould on Naturalization.

The Hon. Geo. Gould, of Troy, while holding a circuit of the Supreme Court in the Third District, was applied to by a stout Hibernian for "his papers," in the manner following, to wit:

The Clerk informed the Judge that the man wished to be naturalized, and he (the Clerk) proposed to conduct the matter, as usual, at his own desk, without interrupting the business of the Court. The Judge replied that he knew no business more important than giving a man the full rights of an American citizen, and that he would himself conduct the proceedings in open Court.

The applicant thereupon produced his certificate of intention and his witnesses as to residence, good character, &c. After which the following colloquy ensued:

Judge—You say you prefer living in this country to returning to Ireland; will you tell me why?

Pat—This is a land of liberty, yer Honor.

Judge—You show that you are attached to our institution; what are they?

Pat—(No answer.)

Judge—Who governs the country?

Pat—The President, sure.

Judge—Who makes the laws?

Pat—Such as yer honor.

Judge—No; I only administer the laws. Who governs this State?

Pat—(No answer.)

Judge—Mr. Clerk, hand me the blank form of the Naturalization Oath. [This being handed to the Court, he addressed the applicant again.]

There is in this oath a clause by which you are to swear that you will support the Constitution of the United States.

Pat—Oh, yes, yer Honor! I'm ready to swear to that.

Judge—Did you ever read that Constitution?

Pat—No, yer Honor.

Judge—Or a word of it?

Pat—No, yer Honor.

Judge—Did you ever hear a word of it read?

Pat—No, yer Honor.

Judge—Can you read and write?

Pat—Yes, sir.

Judge—Do you know one word that is in the Constitution of the United States?

Pat—Indeed and I do not, yer honor.

Judge—You have lived in this country nearly six years; you can read and write, and you have been all this time intending to become a citizen here, yet you have never taken the trouble to learn or know one word of the instrument you are now ready to take a solemn oath to support. An American born here, and living here until he is twenty-one years of age, learns more or less of the Constitution under which he lives, as well as of the rights and duties of citizenship. At any rate, whether he does this or not, he is presumed to know it, and therefore the laws of the land give him the right to vote without the formality of an oath; it is his birth right. To those not born on the soil, the law applies a different rule, and requires from them the oath now under consideration in your case. I hold, that the due, even the decent, administration of that oath depends in part on the condition that the applicant should at least understand it; and I will never allow such an abuse of the law as would be committed by your taking that oath in your present circumstances. You cannot be naturalized by this Court.

The above, which is an exact relation of an actual occurrence, touches the very root of this matter of Naturalization, and of course applies to all nationalities as well as that of the subject of the story. The evils of which the "American" party profess to seek the cure, are the consequences of the abuse of the Naturalization Laws, not their proper administration. Had those laws been always, and were they now, administered with the integrity of purpose and common sense of your requirements, exhibited by Judge Gould, there would be little ground of objection, if any, to the effect of their operation. The scattered remnants of the Know Nothing party make themselves consistently useful in their day and generation, by endeavoring to cure the universal application of the sound and simple principles of which this case is an exponent.

ANOTHER ARREST FOR HARBORING SLAVES.—A charge of perjury.—The case of Mr. Wait, tried in the U. S. District Court on Tuesday, on an indictment for harboring the slaves of Mr. Million, threatens to lead to much more litigation, in the shape of criminal prosecutions. Two have already been commenced with others in prospect.

Yesterday morning Squire B. Million made out, before U. S. Commissioner George M. Lee, that James Punney, a witness on the trial of Wait, "did, about the 20th of September, 1856, harbor and conceal eight fugitives from labor, so as to prevent their delivery and arrest by their claimant and master, to whom they owed service." The warrant was placed in the hands of Deputy U. S. Marshal Churchill, who took Mr. Punney into custody.

Previous to this arrest, however, Mr. William Shaw, who was the principal witness for the defense, on Tuesday, swore out a warrant against Squire B. Million for committing wilful perjury, in swearing positively to certain statements on the trial of Wait, especially in denying that he gave the slaves permission to come into Ohio.

It is asserted by the complainant that Mr. Million admitted, while the jury were out, that the negro Lewis told him that he should leave Kentucky the night he did, and that there was an agreement that the negro should return, or the masters should come after him, as soon as some pecuniary troubles were ended. This is the basis of the charge of perjury, and upon which Mr. Million was arrested by Deputy Marshal Churchill.

Both parties, with their counsel, Mr. Jolliffe for Mr. Punney, and Judge Spooner for Mr. Million, appeared yesterday afternoon before Commissioner Lee, who, after a long examination of the charge against Mr. Million, which resulted in the discharge of the accused by the Commissioner. The case of Mr. Punney was postponed until the 18th inst., and the defendant required to give bail in \$500. Bonds in the same amount were required by Mr. Million, as prosecuting witness.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Death deprived our city, last night, of two of its most prominent and widely known citizens, Thomas Y. Payne and W. B. A. Baker.

For a period of thirty years Mr. Payne was one of the most prominent, able, and successful lawyers at the Mason Bar; and in bygone times, when in the possession of health and strength, there was no man who was more actively or more extensively useful. He was a gentleman of much urbanity of manner and disposition, a benevolent and kindly heart, active, energetic and enterprising. For about a year past he has been compelled to withdraw from the theater of his usefulness by the state of his health. At one time Mr. Payne was a member of the Senate of Kentucky, in which body he occupied a high and influential position. At the time of his death he was about fifty-seven years of age.

W. B. A. Baker, was also very prominently and favorably known in the community, as a man of sterling integrity, energy and usefulness.—For several years he was the High Sheriff of the county, the duties and responsibilities of which position he discharged to the general satisfaction of the public. He was also during one term a member of the Legislature of Kentucky. The disease which produced his death was a protracted and unusually violent attack of typhoid fever.

We understand that he will be buried to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, by the Odd Fellows, of which order he was a respected member.—*Mayville Eagle.*

Three shares of stock in the Northern Bank of Kentucky sold at public sale at the Court House door in this city, Monday last, at \$112 per share. This shows the appreciation in which this Bank and its management are held in this community, where they are both best known.—*(Lex. Obs. & Rep.)*

Important from Utah—Mormon Resistance—Burning Trail.

Highly important intelligence has just been received at Fort Leavenworth, by express from Fort Laramie, with advices of October 23d.—Lieut. Col. Cooke's command of 2nd Dragoons were four miles thither, and had encountered a snow storm five days previously. Col. Albert S. Johnston was last heard from two hundred and thirty miles from Fort Laramie, and snow was seven inches deep on the mountain side, owing to where the express left him. Owing to the slim supply of corn, and entire absence of grass, the teams of the entire command and the horses of the 2nd Dragoons were failing rapidly.

News had reached Laramie that the Mormons had burnt three government trains (seventy-five wagons) near Green river, ninety miles behind Col. Alexander's command, (10th Infantry), which constituted the van guard of the army. It was rumored that the 10th and 5th Infantry and the Batteries of Artillery would go over and take possession of a Mormon village on Bear River, for winter quarters. It is said that the Dragoons had a month's supply of corn, at half allowance, and not a particle of grass. With snow on the ground at that time, it seems like madness for them to proceed beyond Laramie.

There was probably never before, any portion of our army subjected to such privations and to whom the future presents such a gloomy picture as is the case at present with the "Army for Utah." And it can be said without disparagement to others, that no portion of our army could have been better selected to battle with the hardships of a campaign, which more than all others proves the soldier, than the "Army for Utah." The Commander, Col. Albert S. Johnston, of the 2d Cavalry, stands among the first in ability in the army with the indefatigable Maj. Fitzjohn Porter at his elbow. Under his command, and cumulating him in the patriotic zeal of warriors, the respective commanders of the 10th Infantry, Col. Alexander, and the 5th Infantry, Lieut. Col. Waite, while the trying duty—the almost hopeless task of conducting the "rear guard" (the six companies of 2d Dragoons) through a snowy path to its distant goal, rests with Lieut. Col. Cooke. No one familiar with the operations of our army for the last twenty years, will fear that any of these officers will prove recreant to the important trust confided to them. We may rest assured that, if upon Col. Johnston's arrival on the verge of the Salt Lake Valley, circumstances urge the propriety of immediate action, offensively, towards the Mormons, it will be done with a bold and decisive hand. Certainly no act better calculated to hasten the inevitable doom of Mormonism, than this attempt, on their part, to shield their army supplies. Now, should they shield them from the just retribution of an outraged government.

We doubt if Col. Johnston will be able, when his whole force is concentrated, to muster over one thousand men for duty. Such an army so far from the base-line, is too small to cope long with vigorous resistance.

The threatening aspect of affairs on our Western border at this moment, calls loudly for an increase of the army. Our wise Secretary of War and the President, it is earnestly hoped, will urge Congress to raise new regiments early in the approaching session. The strength of our army is by no means commensurate with the extensive line of defense, particularly the Western portion. Should danger menace in Utah or Kansas—the troops in Florida, actively engaged in Indian warfare, must be transferred rapidly to meet the emergency, at an enormous expense, the change of climate and exposure operating disastrously to its efficiency whereas, should our army be adequate in number, the condition of our Western defenses argues strongly, for several additional mounted regiments by Congress this winter in time for organization for the field in the spring.

The amount, annually saved in the transportation of troops from point to point, which would be unnecessary, would go far towards supporting the increase. But the great desideratum thereby gained, would be security to emigration and protection to the hardy frontier settlers. Our army, if full, would not exceed fifteen thousand. Surely can't such a country as ours afford 20,000?

Important from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Nov. 7, 1857.

The constitutional convention had about concluded its deliberations on the 6th, and it was thought probable that it would adjourn on the ensuing day. The constitution that has been adopted is preeminently pro-slavery, endorsing the Dred Scott decision, fugitive slave law, &c.

On the pro-slavery clause, there were but four dissenting votes.

Amongst other ridiculous provisions is one providing that the Governor of Kansas shall have been a citizen of the United States twenty years, and of Kansas five years.

The proposition of establishing a provisional Government was before the convention, and it was thought by many that steps would be taken to this end, so as to destroy the efficacy and existence of the free State Legislature.

At last accounts Gov. Walker was at Leavenworth, and a rumor was there current that he had, in conjunction with George Sanders, purchased several hundred acres of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation at a nominal figure. Walker is opposed to the constitutional convention, as Calhoun, the leading spirit and officer, is openly hostile to him.

There was some talk of having a special session of the newly elected Legislature, and Walker had signified his willingness to call them to gether if such was their desire. It was uncertain whether this action would be resolved upon.

Emigration is flocking to the Territory, and the "hard times" had not been felt to any extent. Leavenworth is progressing finely, and begins to wear the air of a substantial city.

Although everything is at present quiet in the territory, there is no telling how long it will last. It is probable that the free state party will soon hold a convention, to decide upon the best policy to pursue in reference to the pro-slavery constitution. The affairs of Kansas are yet far from settled.

Gov. Walker and Judge Cato have had a set-to upon the election frauds. Cato did not reason as well as his classic namesake, and gave up the fight, but not until he had issued a mandamus calling upon Walker to give certificates to the parties elected by the fraudulent votes of Oxford and McCoe. The Governor and his secretary made a long reply, to this document of Cato's. They gave eleven reasons, and apparently good ones, why they could not obey the writ. They close by saying:

The undersigned beg leave further to state, that if the said judge should command them to issue certificates of election as aforesaid, and should demand it his duty to subject them to imprisonment for disobeying his orders, as they would be compelled to do by their conviction of its usurpation and nullity, and because the certificates before the date of said rule or order had already been issued to other persons, such is their desire to maintain the peace of this Territory, that they will submit individually to such imprisonment, and if any tumult should be apprehended by said judge, in consequence of the monstrous frauds which have been perpetrated upon the election franchise in the recent election, the governor will direct the regular troops of the United States now here and subject to his order, to act as a posse comitatus in aid of the sheriff or marshal, who may be directed by said judge to execute said mandate of imprisonment.

MICKEY'S LAST.—How'd'ye do, doother?" said Mickey, as he met Dr. Frechtwege, yesterday, muffled to the eyes.

"Very bad, Mickey, very bad!" replied the professor of medicine, "I wish you had cold in my head."

"Got a what, doother, dear?"

"Got a cold, I tell ye, in my head."

"A cold in yer head, ejaculated Mickey, 'Mother of Moses! I've heard of a felly with a mare's nest, but swape me aiver I seen one hatched out afore."

Thanksgiving in Indiana—Gov. Willard's Proclamation.

The custom which has long prevailed, of the people of the State assembling annually, to return their thanks to Almighty God for his watchful care over the welfare of our prosperous commonwealth, is one which commends itself to the enlightened judgment of all men. We have more than ordinary occasion to be grateful for the abundant harvest, preserved health, and continued peace, which have been bestowed upon us during the present year. I therefore appoint Thursday, the 26th day of November, 1857, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer; and invite all good citizens to abstain from their secular pursuits on that day, return their thanks for the favors received, and unitedly invoke the blessings of God for the future, upon our beloved State and Nation.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the Seal of the State of Indiana, this 10th day of November, A. D. 1857; the 43d year of the State, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-second.

By the Governor: ASHBEL P. WILLARD.

Dan L. McClellan, Sec'y of State.

Protection of Quicksilver.—California, though noted in every corner of the globe where commerce hold dominion, for her rich and inexhaustible gold deposits, is becoming no less celebrated for her mines of quicksilver. The mines of New Almaden, in the county of Santa Clara, are among the richest, if indeed, they are not the richest, in the world. The cinabar ore found in them, often produce eighty per cent. of quicksilver.—They are easily worked, and the company can furnish annually enough to supply the world's demand. The profits of the proprietors are indeed enormous. The lowest price at which the quicksilver has been sold in California, is sixty cents per pound, yet it is sent on to New York and disposed of there, after paying the expenses of freight and insurance, for forty-five cents per pound. This fact will furnish some idea of the profits made on that consumed in this State.

When the Santa Clara quicksilver mines—lying in the same mountains and some twelve miles further south, and now in full operation—were prospected and proved to be rich and extensive, this New Almaden Company offered the sum of \$1,200,000 for them. The Santa Clara Company refused, and now both send quicksilver into the market to be disposed of at standard rates—sixty cents per pound. The New Almaden Company have a contract with Mexico, to furnish nearly all the quicksilver used in her numerous silver mines at \$60 per quintal (one hundred pounds). These silver mines of Mexico are now being worked to a very large extent, and principally because of this great reduction. Formerly the Mexicans used to pay the Americans \$120 to \$150 per quintal for quicksilver from New Almaden, but now they get it from the mines of New Almaden at less than half that price, and still pay nearly double what it is worth in New York.

This, it will be seen, is a great monopoly, and must continue to be, from the very nature of things, because quicksilver is scarce, much scarcer than gold mines. While gold mines of great extent are found in Russia, Australia, and California, and silver mines almost everywhere on this continent, from Arizona to Patagonia, there are but a few quicksilver mines in the world—and their extent is limited.—*Sacramento Bee.*

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.—A young woman named Mahala Drake, was arrested on Monday, 2d inst., by Officer Cralle, and brought before Esqrs. Miller and Holman on a charge of having concealed the birth of her infant bastard child, so that it might not be known whether it was born dead or alive.

It appears, from the evidence reported, that a child was born somewhere on the premises about the 21st of June, 1856, and that the accused had been observed by several persons prior to that time to be *enclave*. Some three or four days after the above date, the dead body of an infant child was found in her father's tobacco barn, covered up in some box. But there seems to have been no evidence that the mother had secreted the child there, and none tending to show that she was in any way concerned in it.

The witness who found the body never disclosed the fact until the day the arrest was made, and many are led to believe that he may not be guileless in the matter himself. The girl was held to answer the charge. Three other persons were arrested as accessories, but were dismissed, there being no evidence against them.—*Elizabethan Intelligencer.*

How to Get to Congress.—The following story is told, by the Mobile Tribune, of Judge Hawkins, the present Representative to Congress from the State of Florida—a man, by the way, brimful of genuine wit. During the war with the Florida Indians, he commanded a volunteer company. One occasion they fell upon a party of the enemy concealed in a swamp. The Captain sprang upon a log (with more valor than discretion,) waved his sword, and cheered his men to the charge. Just then he was shot down. One of his officers ran to ask if he was much hurt. "Not very badly," said Hawkins, "just about enough to send me to Congress!" The prediction has been verified.

PRESENTMENT AGAINST THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.—The grand jury of Abbeville, S. C., for the fall term, made the following presentment, which the Anderson True Carolinian thinks is rather overstepping their legitimate sphere:

That the South Carolina College, under its present Faculty, is not fulfilling the design had in view in its organization by the Legislature. The present Faculty have shown themselves utterly incapable of governing the students, and the grand jury are really surprised that the Trustees should have replaced them in their professorships, after having so justly turned them out. They would recommend, therefore, that, until the College be placed under the control of a Faculty capable of governing it, the annual appropriation thereto be withheld. In our opinion, under its present management, it is a nuisance.

"SUSPENSION OF EMIGRATION.—The news of the hard times in this country seems to have had some effect in the Old World in checking emigration. While there are thousands and tens of thousands of foreigners marching up and down the streets of our large cities, representing themselves as victims of starvation, and using the rallying cry, "What's the matter? It would be the height of folly for other emigrants to come here, expecting to live by their labor. The country will afford employment to many thousands, in the Spring, but we want no more, crowding into the cities, for the winter that is coming. The ship Baltic, of the Liverpool line, a popular vessel with emigrants, arrived at New York two or three days since, with only twenty-nine passengers.—This is a favorable indication.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

RENCOUNTER—MAN KILLED.—On Monday evening a rencounter occurred on board the steamer Kate Frisbee, at Memphis, between Major Thomas Mull and W. R. Hunt, in which the former gentleman lost his life, having been shot through the heart with a pistol in the hands of the latter. Major Mull fired two or three times before Hunt shot him, one of the balls from his pistol passing through Hunt's clothes and grazing his skin. Mull expired in a few moments after receiving the shot, and Hunt gave himself up to the officers of the law. Both of the parties to this unfortunate affair are highly respectable. Maj. Mull formerly resided in Marshall county, Mississippi, and several times represented that county in the State Legislature. He had recently removed with his family to Memphis. Mr. Hunt is a gentleman of large means and resides at Memphis. Some hard words had been fired during the affray. Dr. Peyton, of Memphis, received a painful wound in the hand from a stray ball, fired by one of the parties.—*Lou. Journal.*

"A man is most properly said to be 'ripe for anything,' when he is a little mellow."

THE GOLDEN YEAR.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1858.

This work has been the standard for twenty-eight years. When an imitation has been attempted it has failed. It is

THE ONLY LADY'S BOOK PUBLISHED IN AMERICA. 56th and 57th Volumes.

New Features, Renewed Vigor, Brilliant Engravings, and Attractive Stories; and but one object in view, to please the Ladies.

Among the novelties will be:

GARDENING FOR LADIES, a series that will, we know, be appreciated by ladies, most of whom have a taste for this beautiful science. A series of articles upon Dress will also be given, with illustrations, showing when a lady is well dressed and when she is not.

OUR INTERESTING LITERATURE. In addition to those tales of surpassing interest for which the Lady's Book has become famous, we trust that the following announcement will please our subscribers. The new volume in the series, number 56, and continue through every number of the year, a novellette:

MARGARET'S HOME; or, the story of a Household.

By ALICE B. HAYES, author of "The Coopers," "Getting Into Society," "The Gossips of Riverina," &c. (Mrs. Hayes is well known to our readers as Mrs. Neal.)

The usual contents of the Lady's Book are:—How to dress with Taste, Children's Clothes—How to cut and contrive them. Patternwork. The Dressmaker and Milliner. How to buy and how to wear. Drawing in all its variety, useful to the beginner and the proficient.

Fashion from the establishment of the celebrated "Godey" will be in every number. P. H. Bussell, and Venetian lace of every variety. HUNDREDS OF PAGES OF READING will be given monthly.

GODEY'S SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL. LONDON, PARIS, and PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS. GODEY'S FOUR FIGURED COLORED FASHIONS. EMBROIDERY PATTERNS. MODEL COTTAGES. DRESS MAKING.—With diagrams to cut. DRESS PATTERNS.—Infants' and Children's dresses, with descriptions how to make them. All kinds of "Godey" and "Godey" work.

THE NEWS AND THE STORY.—Very excellent articles upon these subjects will often be given.

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MUSIC.—Three dollars' worth is given every year. In the various numbers for 1857 will be found the "newest designs for"

Woolen Gowns, Brocade, Anglaise, Slippers, Bonnets, Caps, Cloaks, Evening Dresses, Robes de Chambre, Head-Dresses, Hair-Dresses, Robes de Chambre, Dressing Dresses, Bridal Dresses, Wedding Dresses, Mourning Dresses, &c.

Dresses for Infants and Young Misses, Boys' Dresses, Caps and Cloaks, of Fur in season, Patterns for Needlework, of all kinds, and Patterns to cut dresses by, are given monthly.

CROCHET AND NETTING WORK IN COLORS. SLIPPERS IN COLORS. AND ALL THE LATEST FASHIONS FOR 1858.

Sent by your orders soon, as we expect our list for 1858 will reach 150,000 copies. The best plan of subscribing is to send your money direct to the publisher, as he will send you the books by mail, and you will not have to pay for postage. The money must all be sent in one time for any of the Clubs.

Terms and twelve stamps only needed for fractional parts of a dollar.

For the British Provinces who send for clubs must remit 36 cents extra on every subscriber, to pay the American Postage to the lines. Address L. A. GODEY, 321 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Nov. 10, 1857—W3.

LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROADS.

Winter Arrangement for 1857-8.

THREE PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

First Train—Leaves Louisville at 7:30 o'clock a. m., stopping at all regular stations and arrives at Lexington at 12:30 p. m. Leaves Lexington at 1:30 p. m., and arrives at Louisville at 7:30 o'clock a. m.

Second Train—Leaves Louisville at 10:30 o'clock a. m., stopping at all regular stations and arrives at Lexington at 3:30 p. m. Leaves Lexington at 4:30 p. m., and arrives at Louisville at 10:30 o'clock a. m.

Third Train—Leaves Louisville at 7:30 o'clock p. m., stopping at all regular stations and arrives at Lexington at 12:30 a. m. Leaves Lexington at 1:30 a. m., and arrives at Louisville at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Freight trains leave Louisville and Lexington every morning, daily, Sundays excepted.

Rare is about 4 cents per mile, and a discount of nearly 25 per cent. allowed for stock.

The Kentucky Stage Company's line of splendid coaches connect daily (Sundays excepted) with this road.

Tickets are sold at Louisville to all of the interior towns of the State, and tickets from those places are sold to Louisville and all Western and Northwestern points.

On Sundays will be waiting at either end of the line to convey passengers and their baggage.

For any further information, please call at the Depot, in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets, and in Lexington, at the office of the Kentucky Stage Company, opposite Phoenix Hotel.

T. W. SPILLMAN, General Ticket Agent, Louisville.

FRANK WEAVER, Ticket Agent, Lexington.

SAMUEL GILL, Sup't. L. & F. & L. R. R.

OFFICE KY. CENTRAL RAILROAD, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 30, 1857.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL R. R. OPEN TO NICHOLASVILLE.

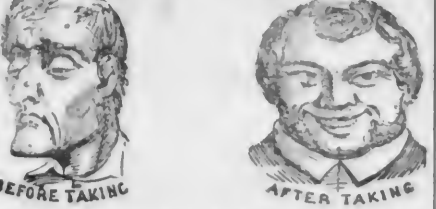
Two Daily Trains each way (Sundays Excepted.)

THE EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 11:55 a. m., and arrives at Nicholasville at 12:35 p. m. Passengers by morning train from Louisville can make close connection with the train at Lexington and arrive at Danville at 3:30 p. m., three hours in advance of the old Stage Line.

THE ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Lexington at 7:30 p. m. and arrives at Nicholasville at 7:55 p. m. Passengers by the afternoon train from Louisville can make close connection at Lexington with the train and arrive at Danville at 11 o'clock p. m. same evening, thus saving time and money.

WE ARE RUNNING FIRST CLASS PASSENGER COACHES from Nicholasville to Danville in connection with the Kentucky Central Railroad, at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 30, 1857—3m. McCABELL & HOSKINS.

McLEAN'S



STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

The greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is distilled from a berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs and barks known to the mind of man, viz: blood root, black root, wild cherry bark, yellow dock, dandelion, sassailla, elder flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Curing diseases by natural laws. When taken, its heating influences is felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It cleanses the system, regulates the stomach, and strengthens the whole organization.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial will effectively cure Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c.

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sick-head, Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Dull Pain or Swelling in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fever Pain in the Small of the Back, Chills or Shivers, Sudden flushes of Heat, Depressions of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Languor, Despondency or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Blisters on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or Chills and Fever). It will also cure diseases of the bladder and of the womb, such as Seminal Weakness, Incontinence of Urine, Strangury, Inflammation or Weakness of the Womb or Bladder, Whites, &c.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT. This Cordial will never fail to cure any of the above diseases, if taken as per directions on each bottle, in German, English and French.

OVER HALF A MILLION OF BOTTLES Have been sold during the past six months, and no instance has failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from weakness or debility when McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you.

TO THE LADIES. Do you wish to be healthy and strong? Then go at once and get some of McLean's Cordial. It will strengthen and invigorate your blood to flow through every vein, and the rich rosy bloom of health to mount to your cheek again. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN. We say to parents, if your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted with complaint, a child of this Cordial, will make them healthy, fat, and robust. Delay not a moment, try it and you will be convinced.

EVERY COUNTRY MERCHANT Should not leave the city until he has procured a supply of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It sells rapidly, because it always cures. A liberal discount will be made to those who order by mail.

CAUTION.—Beware of druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some filthy or Sassailla trash, which they can buy cheaply, by saying it is just good—Avoid such men. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One tablespoonful taken every morning fastings is a certain preventive for Chills, Fever, Yellow Fever, and any prevalent disease.

Price only \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

J. H. McLEAN, Sole proprietor of the Cordial.

Also, McLean's Vegetable Oil Liniment, Sold by J. H. McLEAN, proprietor, corner of Third and Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by J. H. McLEAN, proprietor, corner of Third and Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.; also for sale as above.

For sale in Frankfort by AVERILL & KEARNS, Sept. 7, 1857—ly.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT.

Proclamation by the Governor.
WHEREAS it has been made known to me, in the mode prescribed by law, that the amount of stock required by the act incorporating the **DEPOSIT BANK OF COVINGTON** has been paid in accordance with law. Said bank is therefore authorized to commence business as a banking institution according to the provisions of the act of incorporation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 14th day of October, A. D. 1857, and in the 66th year of the Independence of the United States.

By the Governor: **C. S. MOREHEAD.**
Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

Proclamation by the Governor.
In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that J. HENSON, WILLY HENSON, JAMES HENSON, JAMES MADDIN and WILLIAM GADDIN did, on the 1st of Sept. 1857 in the county of Marshall, kill and murder ELIAS HENSON, and have fled from justice. Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby order a reward of **Five Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of said persons or either of them and their delivery to the jailer of Marshall county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 19th day of September, A. D. 1857, and in the sixty-sixth year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: **C. S. MOREHEAD.**
Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
WILLY HENSON, about forty years old; five feet ten inches high; weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds; quick spoken; slightly grey.

JAMES HENSON, about twenty years old; five feet two inches high; spare built.

JAMES MADDIN, about eighteen years old; five feet six inches high; weighs about one hundred and forty pounds.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that J. L. JENKINS did, on the 30th August, 1857, in the county of Mercer, kill and murder WARREN ANDERSON, and has fled from justice. Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby order a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension and delivery of said J. L. Jenkins to the jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 20th day of Aug., A. D. 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: **C. S. MOREHEAD.**
Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Jenkins is about 40 years of age; weighs about 200 pounds; very ruddy complexion; stoppage in his speech; rather silent.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that LEWIS HOAGS did, on the 1st of August, 1857, in the county of Wayne, kill and murder WILLIAM LEWIS, and has since fled from justice. Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby order a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension of said Hoags and his delivery to the jailer of Wayne county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 20th day of Aug., A. D. 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: **C. S. MOREHEAD.**
Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Lewis Hoags is about 6 feet 2 inches high; spare made; florid complexion; blue eyes; red hair and beard; lean in the face, with thick lips and sharp nose; the Roman bust, and round shouldered.

COACH FACTORY.

HEMING & QUIN.
KEEP constantly on hand a fine assortment of Carriages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of the best material. We have purchased the sole right of Everetts Patent Coupling.

For the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and Garrard.

N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages.

All work made by us warranted for one year.

April 2, 1857—4f.

SAMUEL'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, is happy to inform his friends and the public that he has again established himself in comfortable and commodious rooms, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes his old friends and acquaintances will patronize him before the late fair, will now find their way back to his shop.

March 12, 1857—by.

For Sale Cheap.

A FARM containing 276 ACRES, situated on the Ohio river, Trimbles county, Ky., nearly opposite Haverford College, Ind.

Said farm comprises hill and bottom land of the best quality, about 100 ACRES clear, is well calculated for stock raising; has a good hewn log house with out buildings.

The original situation with regard to good markets and one of the best schools in the West, make it one of the most desirable farms on the Ohio river.

For further particulars address the owner JOHN MULVEY, Madison, Ind.

Aug. 31, 1857—6w.

CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention of the Millers and Farmers of Kentucky to his witness operation of

CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR. Now on exhibition at the Frankfort Hotel. By its combined action of Blast, Screen, and Suction, it effectually cleanses wheat from all small, without bursting the hull, chaff, cockle, chaff, dirt, &c., and thus rendering the wheat clean and pure. Orders are solicited for both Mill and Farm Machines.

Jan 12 1f

W. B. SMITH.

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. Keenon informs his public that he has formed a shop, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. C. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to his management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ready to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's La Office.

Frankfort, July 21, 1857—1f.

PURE article of PEACH and APPLE BRANDY is for sale for sale low.

Geo. A. ROBERTSON.

For Rent.

THE BARBERS SHOP attached to the Capital Hotel is for rent, from the first day of November next.

Oct. 9, 1857—4f.

D. MERIWETHER.

12 CASES FRESH PEACHES and 12 CASES PINE APPLE, in store and for sale by W. A. GAINES.

April 1, 1857.

WINE.

The best quality of MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT, ST. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINES, cheaper than at any other establishment in the city.

May 15, 1857.

Geo. A. ROBERTSON.

CANDIES.

Just received from New York twenty varieties of FRENCH PREMIUM CANDIES.

May 15, 1857.

Geo. A. ROBERTSON.

THIS is a new medicine admirably adapted for its purpose, and pleasant to the taste.

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

WHISKY.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY by the gallon or bottle, for sale by

May 15, 1857.

Geo. A. ROBERTSON.

NON-RESIDENTS' LANDS, FOR FORFEITURE.

The following lands will be forfeited to the State of Kentucky, on the 10th day of February, 1858, if the taxes, interest and cost due thereon is not paid on or before the date aforesaid, viz:

No. 186—Wm. Robertson, 243 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2 05.

No. 187—Wm. Robertson, 666 1/2 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 73.

No. 300—Wm. Robertson, 333 1/2 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$5 92.

No. 301—Wm. Robertson, 166 1/2 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 17.

No. 302—Wm. Robertson, 333 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 303—Wm. Robertson, 333 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 304—Wm. Robertson, 333 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 305—Wm. Robertson, 333 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 306—Wm. Robertson, 333 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

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No. 311—Wm. Robertson, 333 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 312—Wm. Robertson, 333 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEELER & WILSON
MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S

IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!

WE would respectfully invite the ladies of Lexington and adjoining towns, to call at our office and examine the above named Machines, for which we are the sole agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louisville.

—ALSO—
Agents for the WILLIAMTINE LINEN COMPANY'S PATENT FINISH THREAD.

This thread is pronounced by those who have used it to be superior to Coats' for hand sewing. For Sewing Machines this thread is the best and only thread that can give satisfaction.

We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Machine Needles, and a supply of Sewing Machine Oil.

WHEELER & WILSON,
Office over T. Bradley & Co.'s Hardware Store, Main Street, Lexington, Ky.

For Orders for Machines will be received of Mrs. LYONS, at her Fancy Store, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky. Also introduce given in their use to those who purchase.

SETH WHEELER,
PHOTO LITH. ENGRAVER.
Aug. 31, 1f. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

STEARN'S & CLARKE'S
NATIONAL
AMBRATYPE GALLERY.

Main st., adjoining Telegraph Office, Frankfort, Ky.

Every style of Picture executed with neatness and dispatch, at reduced prices.

All Work Warranted to give satisfaction.

Oct. 2, 1857—3m.

WILLIAM H. AVERILL. **CHARLES KEARNS.**

EVERETT & KEARNS,
DRUGGISTS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE.

They have just received a large and select supply of FANCY ARTICLES & PERFUMERY.

INCLUDING
SOME RARE AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF GOODS WITH THE CELEBRATED

Frangipanni or Eternal Perfume,

ETHER IN EXTRACT, SACHET SOAP or POMADE.

Oct. 14, 1857—1f.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

Through to Chicago in 13 hours.
Through to St. Louis in 14 hours.
Through to Cairo in 24 hours.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of

ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States, by calling with freight, and at low rates. — Park care E. O. NORTON, Louisville.

For Freight tickets and rates of freight apply at "SHORT LINE" Railroad office 555, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 31, 1857—4f.

E. O. NORTON, Agent.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

OFFICE AT GWIN & OWEN'S HARDWARE STORE.

G. W. OWEN, Agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY. **COURT, SS.**

A Statement respecting the affairs of the Adams Express Company, made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "An act concerning Express Companies," and numbered 751, declaring said company to be a common carrier, and providing for the safety of articles entrusted to their care.

"The business of said company is conducted by nine Managers, whose full names and proper places of residence are as follows, viz:

W. B. DIMMORE, New York, N. Y.
EDWARD S. SANFORD, Philadelphia, Pa.
SAMUEL M. SILLIMAN, Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JAMES M. THOMPSON, Springfield, Mass.
CLAY SPENCER, New York, N. Y.
JOHN BINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.
RUFUS B. KINSLEY, New York, N. Y.
JOHN BINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.

"The persons interested in the business of said company, and who are entitled to share in the profits thereof, are as follows, viz:

"The amount of Capital employed in the business of said company, in the State of Kentucky is, as nearly as can be ascertained, \$1,000,000.

"And we, the subscribers, the Managers aforesaid, do hereby agree that legal process issued on any authorized agent of said company, in said county, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon the company and ourselves. In Witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our hands this 11th day of April, A. D. 1857.

W. B. DIMMORE, [L.S.] RUFUS B. KINSLEY, [L.S.]
E. M. SANFORD, [L.S.] JAS. M. THOMPSON, [L.S.]
GEO. W. CASS, [L.S.] CLAY SPENCER, [L.S.]
J. BINGHAM, [L.S.] JOHN BINGHAM, [L.S.]

"State of Pennsylvania, ss.
I, Alexander H. Renwick, clerk of the Franklin County Court in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy taken from the original, this 16th day in my office, and that G. W. Owen is the agent of said company.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year aforesaid.

APRIL 16, 1857—4f.

A. H. RENWICK, c. l. c.

25 WITNESSES;

or, THE
FORGER CONVICTED.

JOHN S. DYE IS THE AUTHOR.

Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker and Publisher, and Author of

A series of Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle.

When, for 10 successive nights, over
25,000 People

Greeted him with Rounds of Applause, while he exhibited the manner in which Counterfeits are made, and the manner in which the Surer and Shortest Means of Detecting them!

The Bank Note Engraver, all say that he is the greatest Judge of Paper Money living:

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE Present Century for Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes.

Describing Every Genuine Bill in Existence, and Exhibiting the manner in which Counterfeits are made, and the manner in which the Surer and Shortest Means of Detecting them!

Arranged so admirably, that REFERENCE IS EASY AND DETECTION INSTANTANEOUS.

No Index to examine! No pages to hunt up! But so simplified and arranged, that the Merchant, Banker and Business Man can see all at a Glance.

English, French and German.

Thus each may read the same in his own Native Tongue.

Just Perfect Bank Note List Published.

Also a List of
All the Private Bankers in America.

A Complete Summary of the FINANCE OF EUROPE & AMERICA will be published in each edition, together with all the Important NEWS OF THE DAY. Also A SERIES OF TABLES From an Old Manuscript found in the East. It furnishes the Most Complete History of

ORIENTAL LIFE.

Describing the Most Perplexing Positions in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of that Country have been so often found. These Stories will continue throughout the whole year, and will prove the Most Entertaining ever offered to the Public.

Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, at \$1 a year. All letters must be addressed to

JOHN S. DYE, Broker,

Publisher and Proprietor, 70 Wall Street New York.

May 15th, 1857—wly.

LOOK HERE!

\$20,000 STOCK

OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DRESDEN CHINA. D'ARCY, Tea, Breakfast, and Toilet Sets; Bohemian, French, Italian, and American Glass Ware; Iron Stone, China, and Common Earthenware; Britannia Ware, Lamps, Girandoles,